THE CHARGES FALSE

Hr. rates So Pronounces the Allegations Brought Against Him.

ALWAYS KIND TO MISS RIGGS. She Wrote to Him Denying That He Had Wronged Her.

WAS INSPIRED BY ANIMOSITY.

The Action of Randolph Attributed to Desire for Revenge.

TESTIFY TO HIS CHARACTER.

Strong Letters of Endorsement from Prominent People in Virginia and Arkansas-Reply to Messrs, Tucker and Ritter-The Investigation.

The investigation of the management of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution, based upon the sweeping charges preferred by John L. Randolph, of Norfolk, will be resumed to-night at 8 o'clock, and from present indications the inquiry may close by the middle of next

any in the proceedings, but the memrs of the committee have been able
use the time to advantage, in visitthe different public institutions. Mr.
in P. Owen, the official stenographer, days in the proceedings, but the members of the committee have been able ng the different public institutions. Mr. en P. Owen, the official stenographer, pushing ahead in the matter of canscribing the shorthand notes, and he and his assistants are working day and night on the record. He says he is send to Captain Doyle, at Staunton, tosy a big bulk of evidence to be added to that given to Captain Doyle before



cordance with the order of Chairman

WITNESSES FOR TO-NIGHT.

The session of the committee to-night ill be held in the Senate chamber, and t is understood that the first witness to estify will be Colonel Skinner, of Staum-on, who was partially examined while the committee was engaged in that city. Miss carl King and Mrs. Painter, of Elkion, Pearl King and Mrs. Painter, of Eikton, Va. who were at one time pupils at the institution, and who have written letters to the committee, will likewise be examined. It is probable that the young woman of Shenandoah county, who is said to have been ruined while at the institution, will also be brought here. It is now thought that all of the witnesses whom it is intended to summon can be gotten through with by Saturday, if so, Captain T. S. Doyle, principal of the institution, will in all likelihood go on the loss of the days of the days of the control of

The Dipartch this morning presents a arresting statement from Mr. Grand. fates, a former teacher in the achool, but now superintendent schind institution at Little Rock, es that have been brought against.
This statement, which is sworn to a notary public, was written with to its publication in the Dispatch, to its publication in the Dispatch, of or the purpose of being read being read being read between the strength of the publication of the purpose of th Little Rock, Ark., February 15, 1896. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

the Editor of the Dispatch:
ts indicated to your correspondent a
a days ago, I am very much surprised
it the old and false charge of misconit against me at the Virginia Institufor the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind has
a brought up again. The matter was
y investigated once by a committee
honorable, high-toned gentlemen, and high-toned gentlemen, and as completely exonerated by the board are control of the institution at that Their report, heretofore published, report of the special committee, sed of Messrs. Moffett and Turner,

reposed of Messrs. Moffett and Turner, further investigate the Ogden-Riggssies affair, was presented and read,
petter with the depositions, exhibits,
and on motion it was ordered to be
evived and filed, and on motion of Capin Mushbach it was resolved by the
article reading the evidence, exbits, and report of the sub-committee
pointed on the 7th instant, to investithe charges agains' F. B. Yates, eacher in the instance, and the instance of the charges, and that, he opinion of the board, it is unnecessity. ld not in any respect be prejudiced

sheach, Mr. F. B. Yates was unant-usly re-elected teacher of the second d-mute class, at the salary heretofore of by the board."

THE CHARGES UTTERLY FALSE.

Every one there seemed satisfied with the decision at the time. I learned of the present investigation through the meagre reports of the public prints. I did not think my name would be brought in, but it has been in a most outrageous manner. So far as I am concerned, the proceedings are entirely or name and if manner. So far as I am concerned, the proceedings are entirely ex parte, and it seems that those who seek to traduce me are emboldened by the fact that I am absent and unable to meet my accusers face to face. I do not believe that a just and discriminating people will render a verdict against me on such unfair proceedings, especially when the matter was fally investigated while the events were fresh in the minds of all who had knowledge of them, and every one who desired to was allowed to testify, and freely, on the subject, and this resulted in my complete exoneration. Now, as to the charges made by Annie

Now, as to the charges made by Annie Riggs: I deny that I ever at any time, in any manner, acted improperly towards her or any other pupil in the institution. I deny that I asked her to write, or that any one at my instance asked her to write, a letter to exonerate me.

I have in my possession letters written by hir. These are long, rambling letters such as a school girl would write to a leacher who had been kind to her. She spoke of her father, her friends, her schoolmates, and church, and other matters, which came up in every-day life. Is one or more of these letters she referred to certain ugly rumors concerning her, in which my name was connected,

and in emphatic words denounced them and their instigators as false. These let-ters were written at her home, at Guild-ford, Va. She expressed her thanks for the many kindnesses I had shown her

WHY PROFESSOR HUMBERT WENT. WHY PROFESSOR HUMBERT WENT.

Professor Humbert, who is certainly an honorable, upright man, and who was a teacher in the institution at that time, and is now, went to see Annie Riggs's father at my request, and at the instance of Captain Doyle, not for the purpose of shielding any one, but to examine fully into the rumors for the purpose of maintaining the reputation of the institution. After this visit he submitted the following report to the board:

tution. After this visit he submitted the following report to the board:

"I. I. S. Humbert, do hereby certify that on October B, 1891, I went (at the request of Captain Doyle and Mr. Yates) to see Miss Riggs at her home, in Accomac county, Va., to ascertain the truth of the charge relating to the said Miss Riggs and Mr. F. B. Yates.
"I respectfully submit the following: "Miss Higgs strongly denies that there is any truth whatever in the charges that Mr. F. B. Yates came to her bedroom. I questioned her closely through her father. She was clear and unswerving in her statements.

statements.

"Respectfully yours,

"I S. HUMBERT."

It should be remembered that when Professor Humbert visited Annie Riggs she was under her father's roof. There was no reason whatever why she should have shielded me, if I had been guilty. I have not seen her since she left the Virginia institution, and if I had attempted to influence her in any way it would have been necessary for me to have written to her. She is at liberty to give to the world any letter or letters I wrote her, and if she has any such letters, I her, and if she has any such letters, I hope she will give them wide publicity. In addition to the letters I have, she gave Professor Humbert a letter denying

PROFESSOR MICHAELS INVESTIGA-

Professor John W. Michaels, who was Professor John W. Michaels, who was at that time president of the Deaf-Mute Association in Virginia, and a great friend of the deaf, investigated the charges. He interviewed Emma Ogden, who was reported to have said that I entered the room occupied by Annie Riggs at the time mentioned by her, and he received a letter from her denying the truth of the report, which must now be on file among the records of the Board of Trustees; and, in addition to this, Professor Michaels has written a letter within the iast few days, reaffirming his assertion that he investigated the charges, and found them groundless. Professor Michaels new makes the following state-

Little Rock, Ark., February 4, 1896.
To the Gentlemen of the Board of Directors for the Arkansas Deaf-Mute In-

Sirs,-This is to testify that in 1891, MR. FRANK B. YATES.

The left Richmond. Mr. Randolph will also be given a copy of the same, in accordance with the order of Chairman was my first time found him an honest, upright, Christian gentleman. So great was my confidence in him, that when, was my confidence in him, that when, was my confidence in him, that when, in the fall of 1882, a vacancy occurred here in the principaliship, I gave his name as a proper person for the place, with the consequence of his election. Since he has been in charge of this institution he has managed with the best efficiency, and is esteemed by both teachers, officers, and

J. W. MICHAELS,

an of Shenandoah county, who is to have been ruined while at the tution, will also be brought here, is now thought that all of the wittens whom it is intended to summen be gotten through with by Saturday. Captain T. S. Doyle, principal of the tution, will in all likelihood go on the d Monday as the last witness, unless decided to hear evidence in rebuttal.

Statement from Mr. Yates.

The night Annie Riggs says I entered about 5 inches long on the right side of the instituent of inches long on the right side of the instituent of the former investigation, which was made the former investigation, which was made the former investigation, which was made that the was of the heard an ugly scalp wound about 5 inches long on the right side of its long on the right side of the said that he was of the heard about 5 inches long on the right side of the her reom I happened to be in the instituent or head, just above her car, and her skull was fractured just at the upper end of this wound. One of her arms was that time, although he testified that broken, and she was terribly scratched, but swe was close enough to have heard it blown. Mr. Godsey further said the body.

A singular fact in conection with the was close enough to have heard it blown. Mr. Godsey further said the did not see the accident, but saw therefoces of it. The was of the was of the car, and her skull was fractured just at the upper end of this wound. One of her arms was broken, and she was terribly scratched, but saw they have a some two provides to inches long on the right slow three times in quick succession. He did not her was of the about 5 inches long on the right slow three times in quick succession. He did not her was of the should about 5 inches long on the right slow three times in quick succession. He did not her was of the should about 5 inches long on the right slow three times in quick succession. He did not her was of the bady about of the rarms was the times in quick succession. It is not the top of this wound. One of her arms was the time it with him, and with him spent the entire night, sleeping in the same bed.
Annie Riggs is simply a misguided girl.
An apology I offer the public for what I
am about to state. Under less trying

ircumstances I would consider myself nean and ungentlemanly indeed to refer n any way, shape, or form to any one's iffliction. But it is true that while in affliction. But it is true that while in school this girl for the most of the time suffered from a very bad head-trouble, causing running at the ears. This trouble must certainly have affected her mind to make her so ungrateful to me, who was never anything to her but a kind teacher, especially so on account of this affliction I understand that this witness also state I understand that this wilness also states that I ruined four other girls. She stated either that she heard so, or they told her. This charge I have already denied in a general way, and in this statement, but I pause to emphatically deny it again. I ask the public to stop and think. In any legal tribunal in the land, would such heresay evidence be taken, recorded, and pub-lished to the wide, wide world? If such diabolical statement be true, at he evidence and conclusive evidence

WORD AS GOOD AS THEIRS.

My word, as my whole life will prove is certainly as good as any of theirs. I am perfectly willing that it be weighed in the balance with theirs before any just tribunal on earth.

deny ever having offered Annie Riggs any money. I deny having said or i mated to her in any way, shape, form, what she should say or should ay concerning this matter, or any other. Her charges are faise from beginning

ANIMOSITY OF RANDOLPH. As to John Randolph. I have but lit-tle to say. I know him to be a sore-headed, disappointed applicant for posi-tions. He entertained an animosity to-wards me long before my conduct at the wards me long before my conduct at the Virginia institution had been questioned. It is said that back of every human action there is a motive. If the above is not the key, and his motive is not revenge and hatred, then I know not what impelled his slanderous and false statements. In the language of one highly respected, living in Norfolk, Va., he is a man "who thinks evil evil, and tells it as the truth."

Randolph swears that I, while a teacher, put my arms around Ethel Blankenship, now his wife, while in class at the blackboard, during the session of 1884-85. His attention was called to the time specifically, and he was positive as to date. I was not there at that time, and the records of the institution will show it.

A LETTER FROM TUCKER.

A LETTER FROM TUCKER. The next witness against' me is Ar-

thur G. Tucker.
This witness, according to newspaper reports, "named several girls who sat on Teacher Yates's lap in 1888-29, some on Teacher Yates's lap in 1888-29, some projected. on Teacher Yates's lap in 1888-'89, some of them is years old. When an investigation of Mr. Yates was projected, Yates paid the way of Michaels down to Luray to tell the girl, who was in Miss Riggs's room when Yates went in. What to say when the sub-investigating committee should see her. Yates at one time had struck witness, and witness wrote Captain Doyle about it, but Captain Doyle only read part of it, and ordered witness out of the room."

The above report of Mr. Tucker's evidence supeared in the Staunton Vindicator of February 7th.

The only further answer I wish to make to this is the following letter, writ-

(CONCLUDED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

TWO LADIES KILLED.

Miss Sanderlin and Mrs. Foster Meet Death on a Railway Crossing.

TEAM CRASHED INTO BY A TRAIN.

The Occupants of the Wagon Did Not Hear the Whistle and Became Confused While on the Track-On Their Way to Work.

Miss Irene B. Sanderlin and Mrs. Mary J. Foster, both of Church Hill, were almost instantly killed yesterday morning by being run into by an inpassenger train on the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio rallroad, while they were attempting to cross the track in a laundry-wagon.

The accident occurred at what is known as "New Crossing," about a mile north of the city limits, at 8:12 A. M., and the two ladies were so seriously injured that they died before they could be gotten to the passenger depot, at Broad and Seventeenth streets.

The ladies were driving from their homes, on Church Hill, to their place of work, the City Steam Laundry, which is located just at the scene of the fatality. This place is a natural one for just such an accident, there being a cut very near, which obstructs from the view of persons on the road the trains approaching the city until they are very near the crossing.
THE WOMEN WERE CONFUSED.

From the facts gleaned regarding the case, it is not thought that the ladles heard the train, or knew that it was coming until they were upon the track, at which time the locomotive was bearing down upon them. It was said that at this juncture one of the women was endeavoring to get the horse to go ahead rapidly, while the other was trying to pull him off the track. It is thought that the confusion of the ladies was largely the cause of the fatality. The evidence taken before the Coroner's

the cause of the fatality.

The evidence taken before the Coroner's inquest, two of which were held, failed to lay the responsibility of the unfortunate affair to the failure on the part of any of the train officials to do their duty. The fireman, Walter Rollison, appears to have been the first person on board to observe the vehicle, which was a laundry-wagon of the City Steam Laundry, which is conducted at the crossing by Mr. Thomas Sanderlin, a brother of one of the victims. When the conveyance was first seen by the fireman, it was about twenty feet from the crossing, the horse moving along in a slow trot. He called then to his engineer that there was a wagon approaching, and that he had better look out. All the testimony adduced goes to show that the engineer applied his air-brakes, putti. 2 the lever in, what is called the "emergency hole."

SCENE AFTER THE ACCIDENT.

SCENE AFTER THE ACCIDENT. The train moved about four and a half car lengths after the conveyance was first observed, but the engine and all the cars had then passed, and the wagon had been broken into atoms and the occupants had received morial wounds. The body of one of the ladies lay about 20 feet from the track, while that of the other had been thrown entirely down the sembankment. The train was backed a feet from the track, while that of the other had been thrown entirely down the embankment. The train was backed a little, and the women, in a dying condition, were tenderly placed in the bagyage-car and brought to the Broad-atreet station. Miss Sanderlin was found to be very badly bruised about her head and arms. There was a serious contusion at the base of the skull, and it was probably this that caused death.

Mrs. Foster's injuries were as numerous as those of her unfortunate companion. Mrs. Foster had an ugly scalp wound about 5 inches long on the right side of

the horse was not hurt, and managed to get on the opposite side of the track from the main part of the vehicle and the

The two ladies were alive when the were placed in the baggage-car, but both were unconscious. They lived until after the train passed the Seventeenth-street shops, and it is near this point that both are supposed to have died, one passing away within a few seconds of the other

ARRIVAL OF THE BODIES. When the train pulled into the city th When the train pains into the day age bodies lay side by side in the baggage-car. Dr. W. H. Taylor, the Coroner, was promptly notified, as death occurred within the city limits. He viewed the hodies and later on held an inquest, Mr. Sanderlin, father of the dead girl, notified Messrs. Billups & Son, undertakers, and they sent a wagon to the depot for the bodies and removed them to their

the bodies and removed them to their undertaking establishment, where they were prepared for burial.

A large crowd, mostly colored people, was at the depot when the undertaking-wagon arrived. Their morbid curiosity wagon - arrived.

wagon arrived. Their morbid curiosity made them seek a glimpse of the bodies, but their desire was not gratified. The bodies were concealed under covers. As soon as he heard of the accident, Acting-Coroner Vincent, of Henrico county, gathered a jury, and repaired to the undertaking-rooms for the purposes of viewing the remains and holding an inquest. He took the ground that, as the accident fluid occurred in the county, it was a county case. Later in the day,

accident mad occurred in the county was a county case. Later in the day, Dr. Leftwitch, the Coroner of the county, did begin an inquest, but it was not concluded, owing to the fact that some witnesses could not be gotten until this

THE VICTIMS OF THE ACCIDENT. Both of the victims of the terrible ac-cident were employed at Mr. Sanderlin's laundry, his sister being book-keeper, and Mrs. Foster working in the laundry proper. Miss Sanderlin was just 19 years old, and was one of six children. She resided with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey A. Sanderlin, at No. 705 north Twenty-eighth street, and was a member of the Leigh-Street Raptist church, and Twenty-eighth street, and was a memoer of the Leigh-Street Raptist church, and a very popular young lady in a large circle of friends. Her father is a well-known newspaper-carrier. In the springtime of womanhood, as she was, of a light-hearted, generous disposition, her tragic end is deeply regretted by her numerous friends, and a terrible blow to her parents and blasseople. The dead girl's sisters and kinspeople. The dead girl's sisters are Mrs. John Obry and Mrs. W. H. Pencock, of Hampton; Mrs. George H. Duke, of Fulton, and Miss Clara San-

der in. Mrs. Foster lived at 710 north Twenty Mrs. Foster lived at 710 north Twentyeighth street, where she had a room
with Mrs. Wilson. She had not lived
in the neighborhood long, and very little
is known about her by the residents.
She had been working in the laundry
but a short time. She was about 40
years of age, and a widow. She came
here from North Carolina seven years
ago. She leaves five children—a grown
son in Newbort News, a married daughter son in Newport News, a married daughter at Midlothian, and three, who lived with

Two Coroner's Inquests Held.

There being some question as to the authority over the bodies, inquests were held by both the City and the County Coroners. Dr. William H. Taylor, the City Coroner, held his inquiry in the City Hall at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. There was quite a large assemblage of persons interested in the affair, and of relatives of the deceased, in attendance. The jury was composed of intelligent men, with Mr. Horace A. Hawkins as foreman. The first wit-

ness called was Mr. James W. Wood, the engineer of Train No. 2. which collided with the wagon containing the ladies. The engineer began his evidence by saying that his train was on time. He referred to a stop made at Brookland, about two miles from the city, and said that he struck the wagon at the crossing, which is about three quarters of a mile from that station. The engineer said: "I started the train from Brookland, and then shut off the engine, it being a down-grade from there to the city. I blew the whistle for the crossing, which is sometimes called 'New Crossing,' or 'Laundry Crossing.' I sounded the whistle at the whistling-post. When we ran out of the cut (just this side of Brookland), my fireman cried out to me. You are about to strike a wagon!" At this warning I put on brakes and blew the whistle for alarm. The wagon was then, I suppose, in about fifteen feet from the crossing. I saw the horse's head, but did not see the wagon until I struck it. The train saw the horse's head, but did not see I saw the horse's head, but did not see the wagon until I struck it. The train ran about four-and-a-half-car lengths after I plied the brakes. I did not go to the rear. The horse was walking when I first saw it, and it was then partially across the track." Engineer Wood stated further that his fireman rang the bell prior to reaching the crossing. The train was running at the rate of about twenty-five or thirty miles an hour. CORROBORATIVE TESTIMONY.

RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1896.

Fireman Walter Rollison's testimony entirely corroborated the evidence of the He said that the engine-man applied the emergency brake promptly, and that all that could possibly be done was done to stop the train. He did not think that either of the occupants of the wagon heard the signals, as no one looked out of the wagon. The vehicle neither slowed up nor went faster. The horse was moving at about a jog-trot.

Captain Joseph B. Herndon, the conductor on the train, was sworn, and stated that while ne did not see the ac-



MISS IRENE B. SANDERLINE, (One of the Victims.)

sident, he heard the signals distinctly. The crossing, he asserted, could not be seen but a short distance ahead, coming toward Richmond, owing to the existence of the cut at that point. The conductor of the cut at that point. The conductor stated that he did not regard the crossing daugerous one. Baggage-Master J. D. Tyler and Brake-

Baggage-Master J. D. Tyler and Brake-man Jesse C. Ross were sworn, and de-posed, but there was no new evidence in their testimony... The jury, after considering all the testimony, returned the following verdict: "Trene B. Sanderlin came to her death of the 19th day of Velvagery 1996 from

"Irene B. Sanderlin came to her death on the 19th day of February, 1895, from injuries inflicted by Train No. 2, of the Chesapeake and Ohlo, on the 19th day of February, 1895, and from the evidence before them the jury are of opinion that no blame should be attached to the persons in charge of the train."

THE COUNTY INQUEST.

The county authorities held their inquest in the basement of the Henrico-county courthouse. It was conducted by Dr. Leftwitch, the Coroner, assisted by Commonwealth's-Attorney Sands. Willie Godsey, a white resident of Chestnut Hill, was the first witness called. He said that he was on the hill when the 8:20 train passed. He heard it blow three times in quick succession.

ounty, a passenger on the train, told of the stopping of the train suddenly after passing the crossing, and of see-ing the bodies of the women lying upon the embankment. Drs. Winston and Williams, who were passengers on the train, examined the ladies. They were of the opinion that one of them was dead, and that the other could not possibly live

COULDN'T SEE A TRAIN FAR OFF. COULDN'T SEE A TRAIN FAR OFF.

The testimony of this witness was followed by that of J. F. Jameson, an attache of the laundry. Jameson said he was at the place of business when the accident occurred. He did not see the casualty or know anything of the passing of the train until after the women had been killed. He did not suppose that one standing upon the road could see a train coming to Richmond, a distance of fifty yards from the crossing. The remainder of his testimony was immaterial. naterial.

Arthur Jones, the colored driver for the laundry, testified that he was there when the train collided with the wagon, Jones, the colored driver for but did not see it. He heard the whistle blow three times, but did not hear the crossing signal. He heard the noise of the engine coming in contact with the conveyance, and ran out only to see the shattered wagon and dying

Edward Smith (colored), who works at Edward Smith (colored), who works at the laundry, testified that he spent Tuesday night there, as usual. He arose about 6:20, and was in the boiler-room about 8:20 o'clock, when he heard the train. He saw the engineer pull the whistle three times before reaching the crossing. Witness then ran around the corner of the house, but just before reaching the corner he heard the loco-reaching stake something. When he continued the corner has a stake something. reaching the corner he heard the locomotive strike something. When he got
to the corner he saw something falling. Smith thought the train had killed
a cow. Arthur Jones, who was standing in the door, ran up the road with
the witness, who was told by one of
the trainmen to see about the horse,
which he did. The train blew three
times, the witness asserted, within
about forty feet of the crossing. He
did not hear the whistle prior to that
time, and did not think it blew for the
crossing.

STATEMENTS OF TRAINMEN.

Mr. John D. Tyler, baggage-master on the train which ran over the ladies, stated positively that the road crossing was blown, he thought at the proper whistle-post. Immediately after this the alarm-whistle was blown, the brakes were apwhistle was blown, the brakes were anpiled, and the train stopped at once, The witness did not count the number of blasts of the alarm-whistle. The rear part of the train stopped within a carlength of where the bodies were lying. The women were picked up and put in the baggage-car. Both were then living. He examined the women, and stated that both lived until the train passed the Seventeenth-street shops, but died before the cars reached the Broad-street depot, which was about five minutes later. The conveyance was struck at 8:12. Both of the ladies were unconscious after being ladies were unconscious after being

the ladies were unconscious after being put on the train.

Mr. J. C. Ross, of Gordonsville, a brakeman on the train, was summoned to the chair. He testified that he did not see anything until after the accident. He heard distinctly the whistle blow for the road crossing. He supposed this was three or four hundred yards from the crossing. Mr. Ross said that he then felt the air go on, which was the application of the emergency brake, and heard the alarm-whistle. He then put on his brake. When the cars had stopped he saw the two ladies, one about twenty or thirty feet east of the crossing, and the other down the bank. The bind wheels and

body of the wagen was on the north side of the track, while the front wheels and the horse were on the south side.

As it was important to have the testimony of the engineer and fireman, the inquest was at this point adjourned over until 10 o'clock this morning.

Are Sent to Washington.

OUR HEROES AND OUR FLAGS.

Will Our Patrons Please Indulge Us? Will Soon Fill All Orders.

So great has been the demand for our Confederate souvenir, "OUR HEROES AND OUR FLAGS," that we have completely overrun the production by the firm who are executing the work for us. We will not have another supply until next week, but we beg our friends to indulge us, and we will soon fill all orders. It is impossible for us to answer the hundreds of inquiries from out-of-town subscribers, so we take this method of informing all such that if they will exercise a little patience all will be served in THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

Our Last Offer.

The demand for "OUR HEROES AND OUR FLAGS" souvenir picture still con-

This is to notify our subscribers that we will discontinue our present offer after the 25th instant, so that those who desire should send in their orders promptly. After the date above named we will be willing to furnish the picture to those desiring it, but the price will be 25 cents, instead of 10.

Cut out the round coupon you will find on the first page of the Dispatch, and when you have THREE of DIFFERENT DATES present them with 10 cents at our counter and you will receive the picture. If you wish it sent by mail, forward us, in addition to the three coupons and 10 cents, a 2-cent postage-stamp. N. B.-Be sure to address

COUPON DEPARTMENT. The Dispatch Office. Richmond, Va. BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Charles F. Mayer Succeeded as Pres-

ident by C. K. Lord. BALTIMORE, MD., February 19 .-Charles F. Mayer, late president of the Baltimore and Ohio Raffroad Company, to-day resigned as president of the Consolidated Coal Company, after having controlled its affairs for nineteen years. the leaves the company in the highest state of prosperity. Mr. Mayer's successor is Mr. C. K. Lord, third vice-president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Several changes were also made in the directorate. The New York representation was increased from two to four sentation was increased from two to four members. General Louis Fitzgerald, Eugene De Lane, E. R. Bacon, and James M. Quigley were elected to represent the Gothamite interests. The other seven directors are Baltimoreans, and most of them identified with the Baltimore and

Ohio railroad. Mr. Lord is one of the best known and t popular railroad-men in the coun-He began his railroad career when try. He began his railroad career when Ir years of age at Hoosic Falls, N. Y., where he was born. For fifteen years he held high positions in western railroad organizations, and in 1890 became general passenger agent of the Baltimore and Obio. In 1888 he was promoted to the third vice-presidency, which position he will continue to hold in connection with the presidency of the coal company.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

Ground to Pieces Under a Log-Handler-Seven Injured.

SENEY, MICH., February 19.-Four men were killed and seven others injured at McKay's lumber camp, north of here, to-day. A steam log-handler was being experimented with, and the men were en gaged in shoveling a wide road for the machine to work in. Suddenly the machine became uncontrollable and started down the road with great speed. The banks of snow on either side were so high the men could not escape. Four of the men were literally ground to pieces seriously injured. A blizzard is raging, and no help can go to the camp from here.

A RICHMOND INSTITUTION. A Presentation of Facts and Figures

Worth Studying. The sixth annual meeting of the share-nolders of the United Banking and Building Company, of this city, was held yes-terday, and it may be said that the report of the president and directors then subof the president and directors then sub-mitted constituted the occasion a red-letter one in the history of the institu-tion. The facts and figures presented are worthy of the most careful consideration of investors, and demonstrate beyond question the careful, conservative, and question the careful, conservative, and business-like management of the com-pany. The exhibit was prepared after a most careful and exhaustive audit of the books and records of the company by a building and loan auditor of established reputation, and after the elimination therefrom of the uncarned premium ac-count, which was regarded as super-fluous, and tending to inflate the state-ments of assets and liabilities. The rements of assets and liabilities. The report, therefore, comes down to actual cash figures, which are made up by a disinterested party, and leave no possible doubt as to the financial foundation of the company. The entire profits of the company amounted to \$72,269.94, of which \$51,440.92 has been apportioned among the shares in force; \$18,749.52 have been paid in dividends on paid-up stock, leaving a balance of \$4,079.59 as unapportioned. The subscribed capital of the company, January 1, 1896, was \$2,343,500, and has increased since then. All expenses have been paid, and there is to the credit of the expense fund, \$2,466.41. Economy has the expense fund, £2,466.41. Economy has characterized the management and watchfulness and absolute regard for safety have been kept in mind in every investment that has been made.

watchfulness and absolute regard for safety have been kept in mind in every investment that has been made.

An analysis of the report in the light of the recent depressed financial condition of the country carries with it the conviction of the highest business sagactity on the part of the officers and directors, who are as follows:

Officers: Lewis H. Biqir, president; A. S. Buford, vice-president; W. C. Preston, general attorney; Samuel S. Elam, secretary and treasurer, Board of Directors—Governor Charles T. O'Ferrall, S. G. Wallace, A. S. Buford, H. L. Denoon, Lewis H. Blair.

The operations of the company embrace all the most approved and most thoroughly safeguarded methods of the building and loan system, and, under the "new plan" incorporated, the business of the company has largely increased. The features of this plan are: 1. A definite contract with both investor and borrower.

Payments limited in number. 3. Lower rates of interest and premium. 4. Grades withdrawal values. 5. Repayment of loans mathematically determined.

In this there are no estimates, but every stockholder knows the exact amount which he will be entitled to receive.

The several classes of stock and the general working of the company are clearly explained in a little pamphlet issued by the company. Any one can understand the little book.

SPAT IN THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY.

Are Sent to Washington.

Great Eftertainment of the Galleries-House "Strictly Business."

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19.-

Mr. Hill (Democrat), of New York, called

attention to an accumulation of petitions on the same printed form, received by him within the last ten days, against the sale of beer on Ellis Island, in New York harbor (where immigrants land), as having a demoralizing effect on the immigrants; and on Bedloe's Island, as in jurious to the soldiers stationed there. He said that he could not very well see that the sale of beer to immigrants on Ellis Island could be of great injury to the temperance cause, or could have any serious effect on the health and lives of the immigrants. On the contrary, he was disposed to think that a glass of beer was a very welcome thing to those immigrants. The vast effort which well-meaning but misguided people put forth in flooding Congress with these petitions showed the crusading

spirit, the extreme paternalism, or the

extreme Rooseveltism of these people. He had also received a lot of petitions from various places in New York for a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia. It was difficult for him to see exactly how the people of his State were interested in a Sunday-law in the District of Columbia, unless they desired to affect or regulate the conduct of their senators and members of Congress. He senators and members of Congress. He suggested that the rule should be changed so that petitions, instead of being presented in the morning hour, should be piaced in a box kept for the purpose, or be handed to the secretary. There was a mania for the presentation of such petitions, and especially on temperance subjects. He even found some against the sa'e of cider. They were evidently intended for the New York Legislature, and that showed the carelessness with which this petition business was conand that showed the Cartessess was con-ducted. He gave notice of a motion to change the rule on the subject. Mr. Wolcott (Republican), of Colorado, chairman of the Post-Office Committee.

chairman of the Post-Office Committee, reported a bill to prevent the sending through the mails by any department of the government of matter weighing more than four pounds, except written or printed matter. He spoke of the great abuse of sending through the mails type-writing and other machines.

Mr. Carter (Republican), of Montana, officed, resolution to recommit to the

offered a resolution to recommit to the Finance Committee the House tariff bil and the committee amendment, and gave notice that he would address the Senate upon it next Monday. BOND-ISSUE INQUIRY.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Lodge, nstructing the Finance Committee to investigate and report, generally, on all the important facts and circumstances connected with the issue of United States bonds in 1894, 1895, and 1896, and as to how the proceeds of such bonds have been disposed of.

Mr. Hill said that he would like to amine the resolution more carefully than he had time to do now. The resolution went over until to-mor-

A joint resolution to revive the grade of lieutenant-general of the United States army was introduced by Mr. Elkins (Re-publican), of West Virginia. can), of West Virginia.
diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was then taken up and passed

without any material amendment.

The conference report on the urgent deficiency appropriation bill was presented and explained by Mr. Hale, and

Cuban resolutions that they should go over until to-morrow. He had no disp tion to do anything hostile to those reso

Mr. Call said he was very anxious that they be considered, and acted on at the earliest possible date.

Mr. Morgan gave notice that he would

ask the Senate to proceed with their consideration at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

PENSION BILLS. Numerous private pension bills were then considered and passed. Among them were bills increasing the pension of the widow of Brevet-Brigadier-General Horace Bougaton to \$75 a giving pensions of \$100 a to the widows of Generals O.
M. Poe, General Blunt, General Gibbon,
and General Thomas Ewing, and to Generals Nathan Kimbali and Joseph R. West; \$75 to the widow of Surgeon-General Sutherland; \$25 to Eliza Sandford,

daughter of a revolutionary soldier, ar of \$75 to the widow of General Morrow. A bill giving a pension of \$75 a month to the widow of ex-Senator Spencer, of to the widow of ex-Senator Spencer, of Alabama, as colonel of an Alabama regiment, provoked a long discussion, Senators Alien (Populist), of Nebraska, and Berry (Democrat), of Arkansas, arguing that distinctions should not be made in the pensions to officers' widows (the regular pension law in this case only allowing \$9 a month), nor between the widows of officers and the widows of soldiers.

The discussion led to an angry altercation between Senators Alien and Call,

tion between Senators Allen and Call who, to the great amusement of the galleries, denounced each other as "plu-Finally the bill was recommitted to the

Committee on Pensions.

A bill granting a pension of \$200 a month to the widow of the late Secretary-of-State Walter Q. Gresham as brigadiergeneral, with an amendment making ft \$100, went over without action, as Mr. Voorhees, who had originally introduced the bill, but who was absent to-day, de-

sired to oppose the amendment.

At 5:10 P. M., after a short executive session, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

House of Representatives.

The House was "strictly business" today, and in a five-hour session disposed of two important measures. The first was the bill under consideration yesterday to extend for ten years the time within which the government may institute suits to annul land-patents illegally or erroneously issued. Mr. Hepburn's amendment to restrict the law officers to cases of fra: d was rejected, as was also an amendment proposed by the Committee on Public Lands to re-open Mexican and Spanish grants. An amendment, proposed by Mr. Loud (Republican), of California, was agreed to, restricting the operation of the law to patents issued under railroad and wagon-road grants. A substitute, offered by Mr. McRae (Democrat), of Arkansas, to repeal all legislation on the subject, was voted down—149 to 72—which was a test vote on the bill.

The army appropriation bill was also passed without much Giscussion, but most

\$1,584,603 over the total as it passed the House, at 4:55 o'clock, adjourned

GOLD RESERVE, \$91,442,820.

Amount Paid in on Recent Bond Account, \$78,000,000,

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19 .business to-day stood at \$91,442.800. The withdrawals for the day amounted to \$53,000. Up to the close of business, as reported to the Treasury, \$78,000,000 have been paid in on the recent bond account, of which \$58,000,000 have been "taken up" in the Treasury figures, and \$20,000,000 still remain in national-bank darsalteries.

LOCOMOTIVE BOILER EXPLODES.

Engineer Blown Into Shreds-Fireman Fatally Injured.

UTICA, N. Y., February 19 .- The boiler of the locomotive drawing the New York and Philadelphia express train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad exploded near Casswestern rainroad exploded hear Cassiville shortly after II:30 o'clock this morning. The engine is what is known as
a culm-burner, and the engineer's cabis directly over the centre of the boller.
The engineer was John Keech, of Binghamton, and he was blown into shreds.
The fireman, John Lewis, also of Binghamton, was so hadly but the belief The fireman, John Lewis, also of Bing-hamton, was so badly hurt that he died soon after being taken from the wreck. The engine was torn to pieces, and the trucks left the track, the whole mass of twisted and broken iron toppling over into the ditch. The cars com-posing the train remained upon the track. The shock to the passengers was a severe one, but serious injury was not sustained.

FIVE HODIES RECOVERED.

Loss of Life at the Vulcan Mine Exceeds Sixty.

NEWCASTLE, COL., February 19 .--Five bodies were recovered from the Vulcan mine this afternoon. Four were identified. The fifth could not be recognized.

The closest figures obtainable this afternoon are that the loss of life will exceed sixty. The little town is overrun with visitors to-day, and thousands are flocking to the place from the surrounding

Fresh Troops for Cuba.

BILBOA. February 12.—Fresh troops to reinforce the Spansh army in Cuba were embarked at this port last eve-ning. The enthusiasm of the populace was very great, and the troops were re-peatedly cheered.

The St. Paul and Battleships of Our Navy-Cheap Excursion February

The Chesapeake and Ohio rallway will sell special tickets from Richmond to Newport News and Old Point and return at \$1.50 on Saturday (Washington's Birthday), good going on regular train leaving Richmond at \$5.50 A. M., 22 instant, and returning same date. In addition to the St. Paul, half dozen of our mavy's finest battleships can be seen at Newport News and Old Point, among them the Indiana, New York, and Columbia.

The Second French Course, "Bon Sens" System.

Before going on his lecturing tour Pro-fessor Hasleff will deliver another course of six weeks in FRENCH and GERMAN. 256 east Franklin street.

22d of February Holiday Excursion to Newport News, or Old Point. The Chesapeake and Ohio railway will sell round-trip tickets from Richmond to Newport News or Old Point at \$1.50 on Saturday, February 22d, to enable every one to visit the ship-yard and see the great liner, St. Paul, which is undergoing repairs there. These tickets will be good on train leaving Richmond 8:50 A. M. Saturday, 22d instant, and returning on evening train same day.

First Spring Chickens. Agreed to.

Mr. Cail asked how many pension bills were on the calendar.

Mr. Gallinger said that there were between fifty and sixty. He added that it was the feeling of the friends of the Cohon resolutions that they should be company to the company

The French Course.

Registration begins February 15, 1896, Course opens February 24, 1896, at 205 east

"Newest Discovery," extract teeth; no pain or no charge, Corner Fifth and Broad streets. Only highest standard of excellence maintained in all branches of the Dental profession. A SLIGHT COLD, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. Brown's Bronchial Troches give sure and immediate relief. Sold only in boxes, Price

25 cents. The Weather. WASHINGTON, February 19 .- Fore-FAIR cast for Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina : Nearly clear ;

colder weather, with a cold wave; northwesterly winds. The centre of the Lake storm has advanced to the upper St. Lawrence Valley, and a secondary one has formed on the New England coast. The pressure has risen rapidly in the rear of the storm, causing higher winds throughout the country east of the Mississippi. A cold wave has developed with great rapidity, having started in the upper Mississi Valley, and now extends southward as far as Kentucky, and throughout the Ohio Valley and the Lake region. It seems likely to spread over the entire East,

and southward to the Gulf coast. For Thursday, clearing and colder is indicated for the New England and Lake regions; fair and colder weather for the Middle South Atlantic States and lower Mississippi Valley. It will remain fair and cold in the Ohio and upper Mississippi Valley and upper Lake regions. Fair weather. without decided temperature change, is indicated for the remote West

and Southwest. THE WEATHER IN RICHMOND YESTE was warmer, but windy and disagresable.
The skies were cloudy at midnight.

State of thermometer:

6 P. M 12 Midnight....

COUPON **OUR HEROES** -AND-OUR FLAGS.

r send 10c., the 2c. stammed 3 compone and get the beautiful picture which retails for \$1.

HURSDAY, Fob. 20.